

## **POST/HAZELTINE ASSOCIATES**

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#### **1.0 INTRODUCTION AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

The Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History's proposed Master Plan project was the focus of a Phase 2 Historic Structures/Sites Report prepared by Post/Hazeltine Associates in April of 2014. The Phase 2 report was reviewed and accepted by the City of Santa Barbara Historic Landmarks Commission in 2014. A letter report evaluating final plans for Phase 1 of the project was reviewed by the Historic Landmarks Commission (HLC) in January of 2016. This Letter Report Addendum evaluates revised plans for the pedestrian pathway along Puesta Del Sol, which is part of final plans for Phase 1 of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History Master Plan (see Appendix A for landscape architect's plan).

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires analysis of impacts that may result from project development, including impacts to historic resources. The report follows the guidelines for Historic Cultural Resource Studies set forth in the General Plan of the City of Santa Barbara, as well as State and Federal guidelines pertaining to the assessment of impacts to historic resources. These include the State CEQA Guidelines, specifically Section 15064.5, Determining the Significance of Impacts to Archaeological and Historical Resources, as well as the CEQA guidelines outlined in the City of Santa Barbara Master Environmental Assessment. The Phase 2 Historic Structures/Sites Letter Report Addendum includes the following:

- 1) An assessment of plans for a pathway along the south side of Puesta del Sol Road: and
- 2) An assessment of the lighting plan has been prepared.

This assessment is an addendum to the 2014 Phase 2 HSSR, which determined that the proposed project would have a Less than Significant (Class III) impact to significant historic resources. This Letter Report Addendum has determined that the final plans evaluated in this document for Puesta Del Sol are consistent with the original finding of "no impact" (Less than Significant impact) in the Phase 2 HSSR and the subsequent Notice of Exemption for the SBMNH Master Plan. Pamela Post, Ph.D., principal investigator and senior historian, and Timothy Hazeltine prepared this report.

#### **2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The final plans for Phase 1 of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History Master Plan are consistent with the guidance set forth in the 2014 Phase 2 Historic Structures/Sites Report reviewed and accepted by the HLC. These potential impacts are evaluated in Section 6 of this report. Each impact under consideration is identified according to its level of significance as described

below:

- Beneficial Effect (Class IV): An impact that would result in beneficial changes to the environment.
- Less than Significant Impact (Class III): An impact that may be adverse but does not exceed threshold levels and does not require mitigation measures. However, mitigation measures that could further lessen the environmental effect may be suggested if readily available and easily achievable.
- Significant but Mitigable Impact (Class II): An impact that exceeds a threshold of significance but can be reduced to below the threshold level given reasonable available and feasible mitigation measures. Such an impact requires findings to be made under §15091 of the State CEQA Guidelines.
- Unavoidably Significant Impact (Class I): An impact that exceeds a threshold of significance and cannot be reduced to below the threshold level, given reasonably available and feasible mitigation measures. Such impact requires a Statement of Overriding Considerations to be issued if the project is approved (per §15093 of the State CEQA Guidelines).

This Letter Report find the revised plan for the pedestrian pathway proposed for Puesta Del Sol, would not result in substantial impacts to significant historic resources including the significant cultural landscape.

### **3.0 PREVIOUS STUDIES**

In 1981, the City of Santa Barbara designated a portion of the Main Museum Complex of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, the Museum's Fleischmann Auditorium and the stone wall built for the former Hazard estate as a City of Santa Barbara Structure of Merit (see Appendix B). None of the other buildings or features on the Museum campus or non-institutional buildings or features owned by the Museum is a designated City of Santa Barbara Landmark or Structure of Merit, nor is any listed in the City of Santa Barbara Potential Historic Structures/Sites List. None of the buildings or features on the Museum's campus or non-institutional buildings owned by the Museum is listed in the California Register of Historical Resources or on the National Register of Historic Places. In 2009, the MacVeagh House and cottage were determined eligible for listing as a City of Santa Barbara Landmark, as well as for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources and the National Register of Historic Places (the cottage was found not eligible for designation on an individual level, but was eligible for listings as a contributor to the setting of MacVeagh House) (Post/Hazeltine Associates 2009). In 2011, the property at 653 Mission Canyon Road (the former Herman H. Eddy House, now the Director's House) was evaluated by Post/Hazeltine Associates; this parcel is not within the current project area. The report determined that the house was eligible for designation as a City of Santa Barbara Landmark, as well as for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources and the National Register of Historic Places (Post/Hazeltine Associates 2011).

In 2011, a Phase 1 Historic Structures/Sites Report (HSSR) was prepared by Post/Hazeltine Associates for the following parcels owned by the Museum which are within the current project area: APN 23-250-039, APN 23-250-056, APN 250-066, APN 23-250-068, APN 23-271-003 and APN 23-271-004 (Post/Hazeltine Associates 2011). A number of other parcels located on the north side of

Puesta Del Sol were evaluated in 2011 but are not located within the boundaries of the current project area. The methodology for determining whether potential historic resources met the eligibility requirements for listing as historic resources under City, State and Federal eligibility criteria was based on archival research to determine the historic context of the properties within the project area, as well as on-site evaluation of the physical and visual integrity of each building, structure, feature and landscape component. The Phase 1 HSSR was reviewed and accepted by the Historic Landmarks Commission (HLC) on August 11, 2011. A Phase 2 HSSR prepared by Post Hazeltine Associates was reviewed and accepted by the HLC in 2014. The Phase 2 HSSR reviewed and accepted by the HLC included the following guidance for the design of the pedestrian pathway that is the focus of this study:

#### **10.1.2t Install a sidewalk on the south side of Puesta del Sol**

- *The use of paving materials such as concrete or pavers should be avoided as the incorporation of hard-surfaced walkways of this type would diminish the visual integrity of the 2500 block of Puesta del Sol, which, like many early 20<sup>th</sup> century streets in Mission Canyon, did not feature concrete sidewalks or curbs; the preferential treatment would be stabilized decomposed granite with a sandstone cobble or block curb that would more seamlessly integrate with the street's semi-rural setting (Post/Hazeltine Associates, Phase 2 Historic Structures/Sites Report April 2014).*
- It should also be noted that the final CUP for the project includes a condition approved by City Council in March of 2015 that officially omitted the word "sidewalk" and called for the required frontage improvements to include a minimum six-foot wide "pathway" and a minimum four-foot wide (landscaped) parkway and City standard dome lights.

## **4.0 SITE DESCRIPTION**

The following provides a brief description of existing improvements in the vicinity of the proposed pedestrian pathway that are related to the cultural landscape identified in the Phase 1 HSSR:

### Puesta del Sol

Puesta del Sol is a one-way asphalt-paved street exiting onto Mission Canyon Road (Figures 1 & 2) (further images may be found on the landscape architect's plan). On its north side the road is delineated by the following three residential properties owned by the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History: 1) 653 Mission Canyon Road; 2) 2556 Puesta del Sol; and 3) 2565 Puesta del Sol (the history and significance of these properties are delineated in the Phase 1 and Phase 2 HSSRs previously prepared by Post/Hazeltine Associates). On its north side the roadway is defined by informal hedges and in some places, low sandstone walls. The south side of the street is defined by the Hazard Estate wall which extends west from Mission Canyon Road to the gates flanking Fleischman Auditorium. To the south of the Hazard estate wall is the main Museum building flanked on its east by the former Hazard carriage house at 2539 Puesta del Sol. The roadway itself is bordered on either side by streetside parking. A section of sandstone curbing, likely dating to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, is located on the eastside of the street where it turns to the north to intersect with Las Encinas. Originally the street was likely unpaved, which matches the condition

depicted on a 1898 Bird's Eye Map of Santa Barbara. A photograph of the Museum frontage, taken in February of 1925 indicates that the roadway original paving may have been concrete based on an inspection of the photograph, which depicts a light-colored material with a hard edge and what appears to be an expansion joint (Figure 3). The south side of Puesta del Sol was bordered by a wide bed planted with grasses and native oaks set amongst sandstone rocks (Figure 4 and see Figure 3). The appearance of the north side of the roadway is not documented by early photographs. It is not clear as to when the current asphalt paving was installed although it appears to have been in place by the late 1940s or early 1950s based on an inspection of photographs taken between the late 1930s and the early 1950s. It is not clear as to when the landscaped area bordering the Hazard estate wall was converted to paved parking, although it appears to have occurred by the early to mid-1960s.

### Cultural Landscape

The Phase I HSSR identified a potential significant cultural landscape at the south end of Mission Canyon; its contributing resources are listed below. The significance of this landscape is derived from its concentration of natural features and vegetation and its inventory of significant historic resources dating from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century through the late 1930s, which range from Mission Santa Barbara and its waterworks to the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. Within the project area the streetscape along the 2500 block of Puesta del Sol is a significant contributor to the cultural landscape.

### **Contributors**

#### 1) Natural Systems and Features

- a) Mission Creek;
- b) Steep slope south of Mission Creek (most of which is not on SBMNH property);
- c) Overall pattern of sandstone outcrops.

#### 2) Spatial Organization and Existing Patterns of Land Use:

- a) Overall pattern of native vegetation, especially oaks and sycamores, which represents, primarily, a regenerated woodland. This is mixed with non-native vegetation;
- b) Semi-rural pattern of vegetation interspersed with residential and institutional buildings.

#### 3) Circulation

- a) The existing circulation pattern of paved streets and the lack of paved sidewalks, especially around the residences on Mission Canyon Road and Puesta del Sol.

#### 4) Structures and Features (not on Museum-owned parcels)

- a) Garden Street Academy (former Saint Anthony's Seminary);
- b) Mission Santa Barbara and its waterworks;
- c) Order of the Holy Cross (former St. Mary's Retreat House);
- d) Stone Bridge;
- e) The house and wall at 609 Mission Canyon Road;
- f) Wall on Mission Canyon Road: A cut sandstone wall extending from the north end of the stone bridge to the intersection of Mission Canyon Road and Puesta del Sol;

- g) Rocky Nook Park;
- h) Oliver Memorial Trough (northeast corner of the intersection of Mountain Drive and Mission Canyon Road);
- i) The Santa Barbara Women's Club (670 Mission Canyon Road);
- j) Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History property, overall landscape;
- k) Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History (elements determined to be significant historic resources listed in Table 1);
- l) Stone walls (former Hazard Estate) built sometime after 1898 that define the south side of the 2500 block of Puesta del Sol. A less substantial stone wall partially surrounds the Morehouse Residence at the west end of Puesta del Sol;
- m) Streetscape on the 2500 block of Puesta del Sol and Mission Canyon Road.

#### 5) Views and Vistas

- a) The views and vista from the SBMNH property towards the former St. Anthony's Seminary;
- b) View towards "Dial House" and "Mission Hill" to and from the SBMNH property.

#### **Non-Contributors**

- a) Existing lighting;
- b) Asphalt paving;
- c) Buildings, structures and features outlined in Table 1, Appendix C of the Phase 2 HSSR, as not eligible for listing as significant historic resources on the SBMNH property;
- d) Whale Skeleton on the SBMNH property;
- e) Non-native landscaping.

#### **Additional information regarding the cultural landscape**

Because of recent public comment regarding the significance of asphalt paving and non-native vegetation as potential contributors to the cultural landscape the following information is being provided:

**Asphalt paving:** The original road surface of Puesta del Sol was likely dirt, which was the most common road surface in late 19<sup>th</sup> century rural areas such as Mission Canyon. Later it is possible that the road was graveled and by 1925 concrete. The initial appearance of asphalt as the road surface is not documented, although it appears as noted above, to have been in place by the late 1940s or early 1950s. Asphalt paving, which was not the original paving material, was not identified in the Phase 1 or Phase 2 HSSRs as character-defining because it is not the original road surface and it was the conclusion of Post/Hazeltine Associates that it was the pattern of roads and streets and their setting that most substantially contributed to the character of the cultural landscape. Moreover, the list of character and non-character defining elements is focused on those present on the Museum property, which is the location of the proposed project, rather than an intensive review of the entire neighborhood which was beyond the purview of the reports prepared for this project.

**Non-Native Plantings as a character-defining feature of the cultural landscape:** As noted above

the list of character and non-character features was focused on the Museum parcels that were the focus of development. An intensive survey of other properties and the age of their individual non-native planting were beyond the scope of the Phase 1 or Phase 2 HSSRs. As noted in the HSSRs non-native vegetation is present on the Museum property, but because of changes to the landscape and the removal or death of non-native species, the current campus with the exception of the immediate environs of the main building is defined by native oak trees. We would like to note that the older non-native specimen plants in front of the main building and the remnants of the succulent garden on the south side of the building will remain in place.

## **5.0 DETERMINING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACTS TO SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC RESOURCES**

### **5.1 Regulatory Setting**

Analysis of project impacts to significant historic resources is guided by the following:

City of Santa Barbara Master Environmental Assessment

Guidelines for the evaluation of potential project effects are found in Section 1.4 "Project Impact Evaluation Procedures, #10" of the City of Santa Barbara Master Environmental Assessment as follows:

*If the Historic Structures/Sites Report determines that historical structures/sites located at the proposed project site are significant historic resources, then the Historic Structures/Sites Report should include an analysis of the proposed project's potential effects on the resources. The Historic Structures/Sites Report should state the level of impact as significant and unavoidable (Class I), potentially significant unless mitigated (Class II) or less than significant (Class III). Potentially significant effects on significant historic resources are described in Section 2.3 Thresholds of Significance, Determining Significance of Impacts to Significant Historic Resources (MEA 2003: 63). In addition, potential direct, indirect and cumulative effects on overall site integrity and identified values should be considered. Effects on historic and architectural values are measured in terms of loss of exemplary or commemorative elements, structures and sites.*

*This evaluation of potential project effects on significant historic structures and/or sites should be based on overall site integrity and identified values should be considered. Effects on historic and architectural values are measures in terms of loss of exemplary or commemorative elements, structures, and sites.*

*This evaluation of potential project effects on significant historic structures and/or sites should be based on substantial information, and or should be presented in the Historic Structures/Sites Report in a well reasoned, defensible and logical manner. Conclusionary statements of potential project effects on significant historic resources are insufficient (City of Santa Barbara MEA 2002: 63).*

Mitigation measures are outlined in Section 2.5 of the MEA as follows:

*In-situ* preservation is the preferred manner of avoiding damage to significant historic resources.

1. Planning construction so that demolition or alteration of structures, sites, and natural objects are not required; and
2. Incorporating existing structures, sites, and natural objects into planned development whenever avoidance is not possible (City of Santa Barbara MEA 2002: 65).

As noted in the guidelines, the appropriateness of potential mitigation measures is dependent on the type of historic resource and its degree of importance. A resource's significance is tied to its level of eligibility for listing at the local, state and national level (City of Santa Barbara MEA 2002: 66-67). The following range of potential mitigation measures are listed in the MEA:

- 1) Rehabilitation without relocation on site for use as habitable space, including compliance with all State Historic Building Code requirements. The Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines would apply to this treatment.
- 2) Preserving the historic structure on site as non-habitable space. The Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines would apply to this treatment.
- 3) Relocation and preservation of the historic structure on site for use as habitable space, including compliance with all State Historic Building Code requirements. The Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines would apply to this treatment.
- 4) Relocation and preservation of the historic structure on site for use as non-habitable space. The Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines would apply to this treatment.
- 5) Compatible incorporation of façade only of historic structure into the design of the new building on site (this treatment would not meet the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines that would apply to this treatment).
- 6) Advertisements for acquisition and relocation of structures with its subsequent rehabilitation at its new site. The Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines would apply to this treatment.
- 7) Demolition of historic structures with recordation according to the Community Development Department's "Required Documentation Prior to Demolition" standards.
- 8) Commemoration of the demolished structure with a display of text and photograph within the new building.
- 9) Commemoration of the demolished structure with a display of text and photographs on the exterior of the new building.
- 10) Commemoration of the demolished structure with an enclosed display of texts and photographs on the perimeter of the property at the primary entrance.
- 11) Salvage of significant materials for conservation in an historical display (City of Santa Barbara MEA 2002: 66-67).

## **5.2 MEA Guidance**

The MEA includes the following under State CEQA guidance:

CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4(b) provides the following direction relative to the development of mitigation measures for historical resources.

(1) Where maintenance, repair, stabilization, rehabilitation, restoration, preservation, conservation or reconstruction of a historical resource will be conducted in a manner consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings (1995), Weeks and Grimmer. The project's impact on the historical resource will generally be considered mitigated below a level of significance and thus is not significant,

(2) In some circumstances, documentation of a historical resource, by the way of historic narrative, photographs or architectural drawings, as mitigation for the effects of demolition of the resource will not mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effect on the environment would occur (City of Santa Barbara MEA 2002: 65).

### **5.3 CEQA Guidance**

CEQA defines direct impacts as physical impacts that are caused by the implementation of a project and occur at the same time or place. Indirect impacts are visual or contextual impacts caused by the implementation of a project that are reasonably foreseeable, but occur at a different time or place (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064 and 15355).

### **5.4 The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties**

Evolving from the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects with Guidelines for Applying the Standards that were developed in 1976, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings were published in 1995 and codified as 36 CFR 67. Neither technical nor prescriptive, these standards are "intended to promote responsible preservation practices that help protect our Nation's irreplaceable cultural resources." The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation are ten basic principles created to help preserve the distinctive character of an historic building and its site while allowing for reasonable changes to meet new needs. The Standards apply to historic buildings of all periods, styles, types, materials, and sizes. They apply to both the exterior and the interior of historic buildings. The Standards also encompass related landscape features and the building's site and environment as well as attached, adjacent, or related new construction. These Standards have been adopted, or are used informally, by many agencies at all levels of government to review projects that affect historic resources.

CEQA regulations identify the Secretary of the Interior's Standards as a measure to be used in determinations of whether or not a project or new development or rehabilitation adversely impacts an "historical resource." The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties state (for rehabilitation):

1. A property shall be used as its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.
2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be

avoided.

3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.
4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary, physical or pictorial evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.
8. Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.

Infill and redevelopment projects that could affect historic resources may be subject to review based on Standards 9 and 10 of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings, which state:

9. New additions, exterior alterations or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale and architectural features to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

Additional guidance for guiding changes to properties within a cultural landscape can be found in: "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes." Generally, the guidelines encourage the retention of historic features, spaces and materials that characterize a resource while providing "the highest level of access with the lowest level of impact on the integrity of the landscape" (<http://www2cr.nps.gov/hh/introguid.htm>).

Therefore, in determining the impact of a project on a "historical resource," CEQA regulations require the application of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards to the question of whether the project results in a substantial adverse change to the resource and in particular those physical characteristics or character-defining spaces and features that convey its historical significance.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(3) states: Generally, a project that follows the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings or the Secretary of the Interior's

Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (Secretary's Standards, Weeks and Grimmer, 1995) shall be considered as mitigated to a level of less than a significant impact on the historic resource.

While compliance with the Secretary's Standards indicates that a project may have a less than significant impact on a significant historical resource, the converse of this does not hold. Failure to comply with the Secretary's Standards is not, by definition, a significant impact under CEQA. CEQA recognizes that alterations that are not consistent with the Secretary's Standards may still not result in significant impacts on the historical resource. Therefore, the significance of project impacts on an historical resource can be evaluated by determining:

- Whether a project is in conformance with the Secretary's Standards (less-than-significant impact);
- Whether a project is in substantial conformance with the Secretary's Standards and does not result in material impairment (less-than-significant impact); or
- Whether a project is not in conformance with the Secretary's Standards and results in material impairment (significant impact).

The above criteria are important not only in determining whether the project would have a significant cultural resource impact but also in considering effective mitigation and alternatives.

## **5.5 Revised Plans for the Pedestrian Pathway along Puesta del Sol**

At the January 27, 2016 meeting of the HLC the commissioners reviewed the proposed plans for the pedestrian pathway and made the following comment regarding the pathway that was incorporated into their motion:

*Study the impact of the Puesta del Sol Improvements, specifically the use of sandstone versus faux sandstone and how the edging affects the Hazard (estate) wall.*

In response to this direction the Museum has revised the plan for the pedestrian pathway as follows:

Revise the plan to eliminate the faux sandstone curbing in favor of a new design which would feature a wider pathway that would incorporate gentle curves (as recommended by Commissioner Murray) rather than the linear scheme previously proposed (see Appendix A). The pathway around the existing trees would be bordered along most of its length by landscaped borders, which in some areas would be edged with native sandstone boulders and cobbles with gaps to allow for the passage of storm water. Installation of this walkway and landscaping would remove parking along this side of Puesta del Sol with the exception of a bus loading area located west of the main entrance to the Museum. The pathway material would be the existing asphalt which would remain in place where it forms the pedestrian pathway. The landscaped area and pathway would have a typical width of 17 feet, six inches (landscaped area 11-foot, six-inches in width and the winding pathway six-foot in width) with narrower portions at its west end. Plantings would be restrained in number and type with the emphasis being placed on native plants and the addition of two native oak trees, although some non-native plants such as *Agave attenuate*

are proposed. Truncated domes would be employed to mark the transition to the street at the east and west ends of the pathway. As required by the approved CUP the existing cobra style street lights on Puesta del Sol will be replaced with two street light fixtures. The City has selected Pole Standard type C-08 with Luminaire Standard Type C-08 for this block of Puesta del Sol. This cast aluminum fixture consists of a 14-foot tall pole with a post top and arm with a single metal pendant fixture.

#### Analysis:

**Pedestrian Access:** Installation of the pathway and landscaping would remove the existing parking with the exception of the existing loading zone at the west end of the Hazard Estate wall. Removal of the parking would not narrow the existing roadway which would remain. The asphalt proposed for removal appears to have been added in the late 1930s or later when it largely replaced what was originally a dirt border along most of the length of the wall. Because the loss of asphalt will be confined to the parking it would not affect the configuration of the roadway which will remain a linear feature. Installing additional native oaks and plantings would enhance the character of the roadway by extending the tree canopy that currently existing at the exit of Puesta del Sol towards the west end of the street, which is the historic condition for this street (that was diminished by the later paving of the roadway margins for parking). The installation of the pedestrian walkway and its plantings would not substantially impair the historic character of the cultural landscape since its defining historic features including the Hazard Estate wall, linear roadway and native oaks and other plantings would remain in place. It should also be noted that installation of a pedestrian walkway separating the roadway from the Hazard estate wall would allow for greater protection and appreciation of this historic feature. Therefore, the revised design for the walkway meets Standard 9. Standard 10 is met because the landscaping could be removed in the future with no direct impact to significant historic resources. The proposed walkway and edging could be removed in the future with no impact to significant historic resources. Therefore, the proposed scheme for pedestrian access on the south side of Puesta del Sol meets Standards 9 and 10.

**Light Standards:** Because the selected light standards are simple in design and have been kept to the minimum number required by the approved CUP their installation would not impair the visual integrity of nearby historic resources including the Main Museum building, Hazard Estate wall, Hazard Carriage House or the surrounding Cultural Landscape and therefore meet Standard 9. Standard 10 is met because the light standards could be removed in the future with no impact to significant historic resources.

## **6.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS**

A Phase 2 Historic Structures/Sites Letter Report (Letter Report) was prepared by Post/Hazeltine Associates to evaluate revised plans for the pedestrian walkway along Puesta del Sol for Phase 1 of the Museum of Natural History Master Plan. An analysis of the revised project reveals that the project as proposed is consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties provided the design guidance in this report is implemented. Cumulative impacts to significant historic resources, including the cultural landscape, would then be considered less than significant (Class III) and are consistent with the Historic Preservation

Protection Measures outlined in the Phase 2 HSSR.

## **7.0 LIST OF RESOURCES CONSULTED DURING THE PREPARATION OF THIS REPORT**

### **Published Sources**

Post/Hazeltine Associates

- 2009 Historic Structures/Sites Report for MacVeagh House, Cottage and Garage. Prepared for the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History.
- 2011 Phase 1 Historic Structures/Sites Report for the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History.
- 2012 Historic Structures/Sites Report for 653 Mission Canyon Road. Prepared for the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History.
- 2014 Phase 2 Historic Structures/Sites Report for the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History.
- 2016 Letter Report Evaluating Proposed Plans for Phase 1 of the Museum of Natural History Master Plan, January 14, 2016, revised February 10, 2018.

Suzanne Elledge Planning and Permitting Services, Inc.

- 2014 Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History 2014 Master Plan Applicant Report. March 17, 2014.

**PHOTOGRAPHS**

**(next page)**



Figure 1  
South and North Sides of Puesta del Sol (looking east)



Figure 2  
North Side of Puesta del Sol (looking northeast)

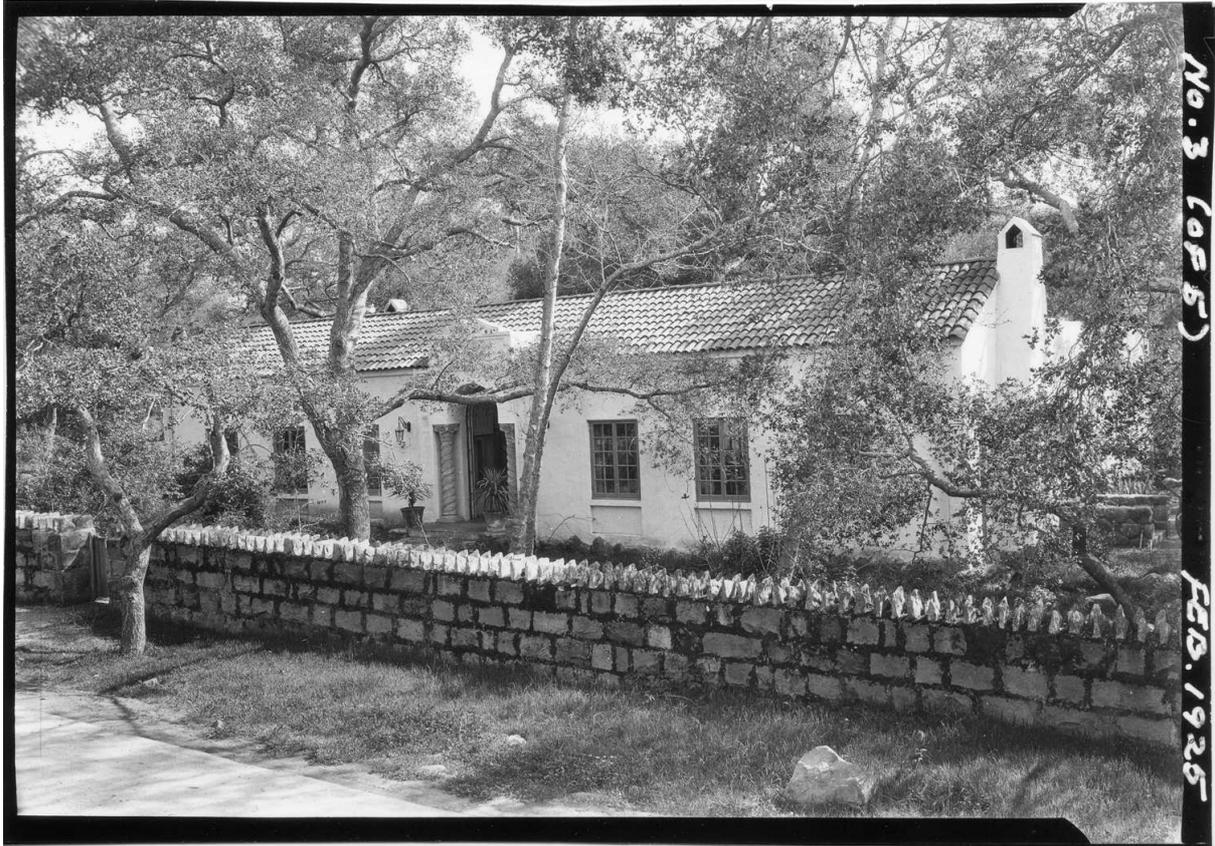


Figure 3  
South Side of Puesta Del Sol in February of 1925



Figure 4  
Entrance to Museum in circa-1925